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*A new American strain of Tuberous Begonias that can be bedded in full exposure to the sun.*

# Griffin's Unequaled Tuberous Begonias.

GROWN BY THE OASIS NURSERY COMPANY, OF WESTBURY, L. I.

## J. Wilkinson Elliott,

is the exclusive agent for the sale of these Begonias, and all orders by mail should be addressed to

J. Wilkinson Elliott,

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT,

HORTICULTURAL BUYERS' AGENT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

EAST END OFFICE,

Baum Street, near Negley Avenue,

Telephone 5286.

CITY OFFICE, 38 FIFTH AVENUE,

Telephone 1834.

NEW YORK :

Orders for Griffin's Begonias may be given to  
Henry Butler, Florist,  
918 Broadway.



A FOUR INCH BEGONIA FLOWER.

[Griffin's Begonias range from four to seven inches across.]



FLOWERS OF GIRFFIN'S TUBEROUS BEGONIAS, LESS THAN ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE. THE FLOWERS FROM WHICH THIS ENGRAVING WAS MADE MEASURED FROM FOUR TO SEVEN INCHES ACROSS.





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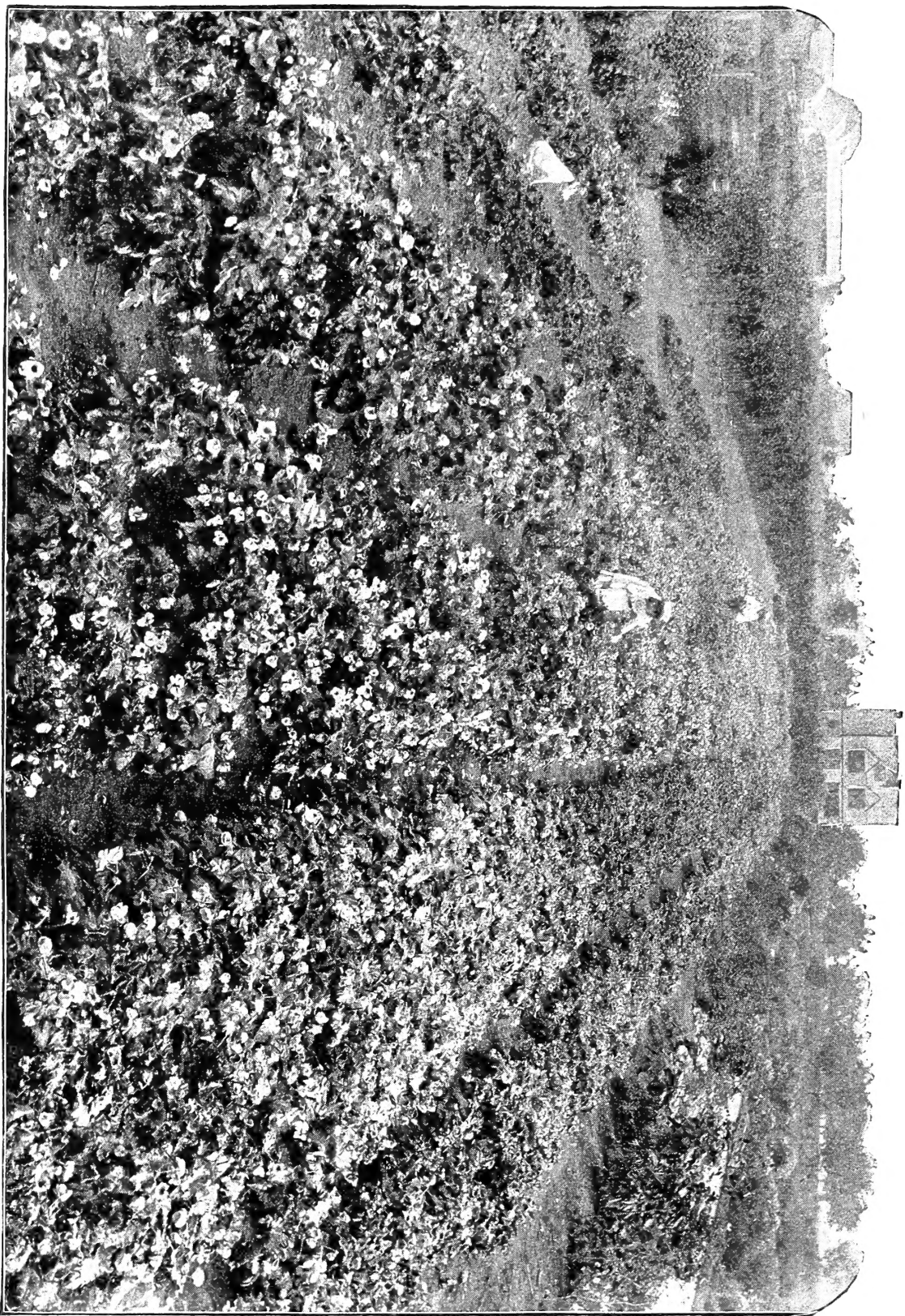
#### TYPE OF GRIFFIN'S SINGLE TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

[From a photograph taken in September of a plant grown in full exposure to the sun.]

### Griffin's Tuberous Begonias.

**T**HIS IMPROVED strain of Tuberous Begonias is the most important addition to floriculture of the age. There is a rareness, richness and elegance about their flowers peculiarly their own, and their exquisite beauty is not surpassed by any flower, not even Orchids. Their foliage is as choice as their flowers, and when it is considered that they can be grown outdoors as easily as Geraniums, that they are a mass of bloom from June until the frost cuts them down, that they are unequalled for the decoration of the conservatory during the spring, summer and fall months, that they are superb for cut flowers and that their tubers are as easily wintered as potatoes, what is there to compare with them in beauty and general usefulness?

The history of this strain of Begonias is interesting: Thomas Griffin is an Englishman who has been identified with the growth of Tuberous Begonias all his lifetime, and when he came to this country a few years ago he brought a stock of tubers and his enthusiasm for his favorite flower with him. He was assured that they could not be successfully grown outdoors in this climate. He replied if that were so he would not grow them at all. The first season he planted out all his stock in full exposure to the sun, and eighty per cent. of them died. From what was left he selected the most vigorous plants; hybridized them and saved seed. The next summer he again planted out his entire stock in the sun and found a marked improvement in their vigor. About this time he secured the position as gardener for Adolph Ladenberg, Esq., the Wall Street banker, whose country place is at Westbury, L. I. Mr. Ladenberg was impressed with Griffin's enthusiasm and encouraged him to experiment with the Begonias in a large way. He now considers that he has brought them to perfection, and last summer had over twenty-five thousand planted outdoors, a majority of them in full exposure to the sun, but some in partially shaded positions. Without a single exception every plant, both in sun and shade, grew with remarkable vigor; were a mass of bloom during the summer and fall months, and went



*From American Gardening: Copyrighted, 1892.*

ENGRAVING FROM THE JANUARY NUMBER OF AMERICAN GARDENING, SHOWING THE FIELD OF GRIFFIN'S TUBEROUS BECONIAS AT WESTBURY,  
L. I., N. Y., FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN SEPTEMBER.

through drouth, rain and wind storms without the slightest injury. The engraving on page 4 shows a field of twenty thousand of Griffin's Begonias growing in full exposure to the sun. This field was the grandest floral display I ever saw and excited the wonder and admiration of all visitors; it was decidedly the floral sensation of the year. The flowers of Griffin's Begonias are as remarkable as the vigor of the plants, and greatly surpass the best English and Continental varieties in size, form, color and texture. I am confident these Begonias will soon obtain a popularity in this country far greater than that of any bedding plant now grown. It is true that there is a prejudice against Tuberous Begonias, and that many failures have been made, but there have been successes in all parts of the country and there is no reason why all should not succeed if one does. Climatic conditions have nothing to do with these successes and failures, as I have seen them equally well grown in a dozen states. Failures have been caused by the inferior quality of the Begonias and improper treatment. As a rule the tubers have been started very early in the spring in a warm greenhouse, and when set out were tall, weakly plants that would not bear the transition. What they want is a rough and ready treatment and no coddling whatever.

#### TUBEROUS BEGONIAS AS BEDDING PLANTS.

From my experience and observations I commend the following treatment: The most important point is to have stalky, well-hardened plants to set out June 1st, in this latitude (Pittsburgh). The tubers may be started not sooner than April 20th, May 1st will do, in greenhouse, hot-bed or cold-frame, and if only a few tubers are to be grown they might be started on a kitchen window shelf. The cold-frame is preferred, as in it they are less liable to become drawn and weakened, and on pleasant days the sash can be removed for hardening the plants; which should not be over four inches high when planted out. But it makes little difference how the tubers are started if the plants are kept well ventilated when in growth, and not given too much heat. Use three or four inch pots for each tuber or place several in a shallow box or flat, such as are used for forcing bulbs. Soil should be light and rich. Water sparingly until the tubers start into growth to avoid rot.

The bed they are to be planted in must be very rich—indeed I know of no plant that will stand more manure, provided it be well rotted; and if the soil is heavy it should be lightened up with sand or leaf mold, or both. Set the plants ten or twelve inches apart in the bed, and after a week or two apply a mulching of light manure. Although they will stand almost any amount of drouth they like moisture, and frequent watering in a dry time will secure flowers of

greatly increased size. The tubers can be planted directly in the beds without starting, but will be longer coming into bloom. When dry tubers are set, the planting should be done about May 10th, and if the weather be dry frequent and light sprinkling of the surface of the bed will induce the tubers to make a quicker start.

Mr. Wm. Falconer says in the January number of *American Gardening*: As out-door plants in the flower-garden there is a bright future ahead of these tuberous-rooted Begonias. They grow well in the shade or open sunshine. They are neat, bushy and compact in growth, and brilliant in blossoms without being harsh, garish or obtrusive. Indeed they fill a place unoccupied by any other fine flowering plant we cultivate in being rain-proof—rains don't knock off or injure their flowers. And they afford us such a variety of color—white, yellow, rose, orange, scarlet and crimson in many shades. Some have drooping and others erect flowers; some have long, narrowish petals; others round and massive ones, and now double-flowered varieties are as numerous as we wish to make them. The single flowers run from three to six inches across, and the doubles from two and one-half to four or five inches. Under the thin shade of trees observe how sprawly Geraniums get and how sparsely they bloom and how badly. What



*From American Gardening: Copyrighted, 1892.*

TYPE OF GRIFFIN'S DOUBLE TUBEROUS BEGONIAS. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN SEPTEMBER OF A PLANT GROWN OUT-DOORS IN FULL EXPOSURE TO THE SUN.



flowers they have get knocked off every time it rains. Now this does not occur with tuberous-rooted Begonias. For cut flowers for home use they are splendid; there is a rareness, richness and elegance about their blossoms peculiarly their own. Mr. Falconer is right in calling attention to the desirability of these Begonias for cut flowers; it can not be over-estimated, that is, of the single varieties. The double varieties are of no use for cut flowers and do not compare in beauty in any respect with the singles except for foliage. Then these Begonias are so exceedingly free flowering that a bed of them will furnish an abundant supply of flowers for cutting without interfering with the brilliancy of its display on the lawn.

#### FOR THE GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.

Nothing can be so fine for the decoration of the conservatory during the spring, summer and fall months as these Tuberous Begonias. They may be had in bloom from April until the fifteenth of November, and under skillful treatment splendid specimens three or four feet high can be grown. To grow them in the green-house, they should be started in March in four inch pots carefully drained and filled with light and rich soil, consisting of turfy loam, well-rotted manure, leaf mold and sand. The tubers should be just covered, and the pots placed in a position where the temperature does not exceed sixty degrees. Occasionally sprinkle lightly with water until growth has commenced, and when the pots become filled with roots they will require liberal watering, and then should be transferred to larger pots, eight inches being large enough to grow quite fine plants. They should be carefully watered until the roots take hold of the new soil, and when the pots are filled with roots weak liquid manure made from cow or sheep manure will prove beneficial and prolong their season of blooming. When grown under glass they need to be slightly shaded, but must have at all times an abundance of air, care being taken to keep them out of cutting draughts from side ventilation. These Begonias are also excellent for porch and window boxes, and for this purpose they should be started in the same manner as when they are to be planted in beds. When used in boxes the greatest care must be taken not to let the soil dry out. If this happens the Begonias are ruined beyond recovery.

#### STORING THE TUBERS IN WINTER.

When those that have been grown in pots all summer begin to cease flowering and do not make any progress in their growth, it is a sign that they are going to rest, when water should be sparingly applied, only giving sufficient to keep the leaves from flagging, and as they turn yellow it should be withheld altogether, when they should be turned on their sides for a month or two, out of the reach of frost, or what is still better shake all the soil from about them, and when the tubers are dry put them aside under a greenhouse bench or in a dry cellar, with a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees, not near any stove or hot pipes, for though they keep well in a temperature of 50 degrees, the drying influence of hot pipes in too close proximity to them would be apt to make them shrink. If, through an oversight, that should occur, it is a good plan to give them a good sprinkling of water and remove them, when they will soon regain their freshness. Those that have been grown in open beds, when the frost has killed the tops, should be cut down about an inch from the ground and at once lifted and placed where they can get dry, and in a week or so the remaining parts of the stem that are left will fall naturally away from the bulb, when all the earth should be cleaned from the roots, and they should be stored away in the same manner as those grown in pots.

## PRICES OF GRIFFIN'S TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

Large fine Tubers in separate colors, whites, scarlets, pinks, crimsons, yellows, orange and rose in many shades, single or double, all extra fine varieties, that will produce flowers three to seven inches across, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per hundred; two hundred or over, \$25.00 per hundred. One hundred will plant a bed of eighty to one hundred square feet, depending upon the quality of the soil. Tubers will be delivered whenever customers desire, but orders should be placed without delay as the stock is limited and is being rapidly sold. Send all orders and enquiries to J. WILKINSON ELLIOTT, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is exclusive agent for the sale of these Begonias.

#### NAMED VARIETIES.

These varieties were selected from over twenty-five thousand seedlings, and will all produce flowers of extraordinary size and beauty. Named varieties are necessarily grown from cuttings, and are suitable for growing under glass only, and should not be planted out-doors. Price, \$2.00 each; set of forty-one single varieties, \$75.00; set of fourteen double varieties, \$25.00.—

#### SINGLE BEGONIAS.

**Ethel.**—Fine rich pink of extraordinary size.

**Geo. W. Childs.**—Bright yellow, large round perfect flower; one of the best.

**Mrs. T. A. Edison.**—Pure white, with edge of petals fimbriated and slightly tinted pink; a new type of flower of delicate and exquisite beauty.

**Dosoris.**—Large perfect flower, intense orange salmon, very telling color, fine foliage and excellent habit.

**Meadow Brook.**—Brilliant orange scarlet, strong erect habit, fine large flower of perfect form.

**Duquesne.**—Very large broad flower, bright vermillion shading to crimson at edge of petals.

**Henry Phipps, Jr.**—Large and perfect flower, white, suffused with primrose-yellow, edge and outside of petals shell pink; exquisitely beautiful flowers, strong erect habit, remarkably vigorous constitution, leaves resembling a piece of rich green velvet; one of the gems of the collection.

**La Cigale.**—Lovely blush, with rich yellow center, large and finely formed flower, foliage beautiful light green.

**Mineola.**—Extra large flower, pure salmon in color, long narrow dark green leaves.

**John Thorpe.**—Very large flowers of unusual width, color, ruby red.

**Patience.**—Light primrose, suffused and edged with rosy pink; very beautiful.

**Westbury.**—Orange yellow, suffused and edged with salmon.

**Wm. Falconer.**—Light orange salmon, very striking and peculiar shade, vigorous dwarfish habit.

**Fascination.**—Strong vigorous plant, extra large perfect flower of salmon pink.

**Pioneer.**—Bright orange scarlet; many flowers with six petals, and almost round in form.



# Griffin's Unequalled Tuberous Begonias.

## DIRECTIONS FOR GROWING.

Tuberous Begonias can be successfully grown out-doors either in the shade, partial shade, or full exposure to the sun. I have successfully grown them for two seasons as bedding-plants, and have carefully watched the successes and failures of a score of other people, and if the following cultural directions are faithfully carried out success will be absolutely certain.

In the latitude of New York, the tubers should be started in heat about the 15th of April, either in a green-house or hot-bed. For the purpose of starting, shallow boxes, say three or four inches deep, filled with sand or very light soil should be used. In these the tubers can be placed so that they almost touch and subjected to a bottom heat of 70 to 75 degrees. As soon as they start to grow they should be potted or boxed up in *very light rich* soil and placed in a cold-frame. If pots are used, three or four inch will answer, or if shallow boxes are more convenient, the tubers should be placed three or four inches apart in them. After placing in the cold-frame they should be kept well watered; there is no danger of their damping off as many people think; and on warm sunshiny days in May the sash should be removed so as to harden the plants. The object is to have stalky, well-hardened plants four to six inches high, ready to set out about June 1st.

The Tuberous Begonia requires *a very light, a very rich, and a very deep soil*, and people who are not prepared to give it these conditions had better leave it alone, and grow easier and less beautiful flowers. Dig out the bed or border for them to the depth of eighteen inches, removing the soil entirely and fill up with following: Eight inches of good loamy soil, which must be entirely free from any admixture of clay, five inches of clean sand, and five inches of well-rotted horse manure; these materials should be thoroughly mixed through each other, and if it can be obtained, an inch or two of leaf-mold can be added and mixed in on the surface of the bed. Of course, where the soil is a naturally light and sandy one, such as found on Long Island, the sand can be omitted. It is a very good plan to prepare beds to be used for Tuberous Begonias in the fall, and then if the manure is not as well-rotted as it should be, it will be in good order by planting time. At the same time, enough rotted manure should be set aside for the purpose of mulching the bed after planting, for a mulching is extremely beneficial to Tuberous Begonias, or indeed to any plant or shrub during our hot and dry summers. I wish to be very explicit about what constitutes an effective mulching for a Begonia bed. Last spring I advised all my customers to mulch their Begonia beds, but not in a single instance that I have seen was it properly done. A little rough manure was sprinkled thinly over the surface of the bed and was of no benefit whatever. The object of a mulching is to keep the sun's rays from the surface of the soil and stop evaporation, thus keep the soil moist and cool, which is essential to the vigor of Begonias. The manure (horse) for mulching should be well rotted and mellow, so that it can be rubbed up fine like loam, and the entire surface of the Begonia bed covered solidly and evenly to the depth of one inch immediately after planting, and renewed during the summer if washed away by heavy rains. Undoubtedly the most

favorable position to grow Tuberous Begonias is in partial shade, where they will get the sun from three to six hours of the day, and the shade of a building is to be preferred to that of trees, for no ground gets so dry during a drouth as that occupied by the roots of large trees. If placed under trees the bed must be liberally watered. When the bed is made in the shade of a house, it must not be placed immediately against a stone or brick wall, and if it is desirable to have it in such a position, a row of cannas, or other tall growing plants should be planted between the Begonias and wall. To grow Begonias in full exposure to the sun, the greatest care must be taken in the preparation of the soil and a careful mulching is imperative.

It is a general impression that Tuberous Begonias are injured by hot sunshine on their foliage, such is not the case however, as Mr. Griffin has proven by growing them by the hundred thousand in the open field. If the soil is properly prepared and kept sufficiently moist, the foliage or health of the plants will never be affected by hottest sunshine. Dryness at the roots soon affects the foliage, and will do so in the shadiest position. One of the worst failures I have seen this summer, was a large bed planted under large trees. The plants did splendidly until the fifteenth of July, but after the hot, dry weather set in they all died off, as there was no way of watering them. It would always be wise to place a Begonia bed where it can be freely watered, for while they will stand considerable drouth in a properly prepared soil, they are exceedingly fond of moisture, and an abundant supply of water will insure larger flowers, more of them, and more vigorous plants. It may be asked if Tuberous Begonias are worth all this trouble to have them in perfection. Decidedly yes. Expensive green-houses are built and maintained at great cost to grow plants that are no way comparable in beauty. Tuberous Begonias are easily among the most beautiful flowers grown, and as bedding plants they are unique, there being nothing that will make an equal display, and the individual flowers have the greatest variety in coloring and are lovely in the extreme.

The tubers are as easily kept over winter as potatoes. They should be taken up as soon as the tops are cut down by the frost, and stored in a cellar that is free from frost. A temperature that does not exceed 50 degrees is most favorable to their keeping in good condition.

## PRICES OF GRIFFIN'S UNEQUALLED TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

Griffin's Tuberous Begonias, grown by the Oasis Nursery Co., of Westbury, N. Y., are now admitted by all to be the finest in the world. They were awarded two first-class certificates by the Society of American Florists, at their recent meeting in Washington, D. C., and have attracted the greatest admiration wherever exhibited. Orders booked now and tubers delivered during the winter or spring.

Best Single Varieties, in separate colors, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100; two hundred or over, \$12.50 per 100.

Best Double Varieties, in separate colors, \$4.00 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

**J. WILKINSON ELLIOTT,**

*Exclusive Selling Agent,*

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

## SINGLE B. CONTAS CONTINUED.

**Adah Rehan.**—Long narrow flower of extra size, salmon pink, with rosy pink center; extremely free flowering, with splendid robust habit.

**Helen.**—Very delicate shell pink, exquisitely beautiful.

**Chas. J. Clarke.**—Purplish pink, large flowers, very free flowering.

**Gertrude Parker.**—Bright rich pink, extra large and perfectly formed flowers with crimped edges; one of the best.

**Allegheny.**—Very dark orange salmon, a grand and perfect flower.

**Mrs. John R. Hegeman.**—Base of petals dark pink, upper half orange red; large and striking flower.

**Murillo.**—Extra large flower, intense brilliant scarlet.

**James Dean.**—Rich velvety crimson flowers of great size, striking flower and plant, dark massive green foliage.

**Mrs. Chas. Wheeler.**—Large round flowers, salmon, suffused with pink.

**Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.**—Moderate sized flowers, base of petals white, upper half of petals suffused with pink with distinct margin of rose-pink on edge of petals; one of the daintiest of the collection.

**The Bride.**—Pure white, slightly suffused with delicate pink, very beautiful.

**Margaret.**—Large perfect round flower of great substance; center rich yellow, shading out to primrose yellow and pure white at edge; strong vigorous habit and rich velvety foliage.

**Primrose Queen.**—Light canary yellow, upper part of petals suffused with primrose yellow.

**Snowball.**—Pure white, of great size and fine form; good habit.

**Model.**—Salmon, with white center.

**Fairy.**—Beautiful bright pink, splendid habit and foliage.

**Ball of Fire.**—Bright scarlet, large and finely formed flower.

**Narcissaeiflora.**—Strong robust plant, flowers similar in color and appearance to a Sulphur Phoenix Narcissus.

**Oasis.**—Miniature double scarlet, small foliage of exquisite beauty, compact dwarf habit.

**Jacqueminot.**—Rich velvety crimson, fine habit and flower; one of the best doubles.

**MR. JOHN R. HEGEMAN**, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., N. Y., says:

Had I seen Griffin's Begonias in a conservatory I would have been astonished and delighted, but that flowers of such unique and splendid beauty could be grown out-doors like Geraniums seems incredible. Please book my order for one thousand tubers for my country place at Mamaroneck.

**MR. JOHN THORPE**, the best known horticulturist in America, and now Chief of the Bureau of Floriculture, World's Fair, writes from Chicago:

I received from you a week ago a magnificent collection of your Tuberous Begonias. They were superb and arrived here in splendid condition, and I assure you were greatly admired by a large number of the gentlemen of the World's Fair Commission. They were of such great size, thick texture, and such fine form and color as to call forth the highest encomiums. In fact, I never saw any Begonias to compare with them. I have always considered Tuberous Begonias among the most beautiful of flowers; but now that you have produced a strain that can be grown out-doors, in full exposure to the sun, their value is incalculable. I predict for them a popularity beyond that of any flower ever used for bedding purposes.

Very truly yours,

JOHN THORPE.

**MR. WM. SAUNDERS**, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., says in a recent letter:

By the way, that exhibition of Griffin's Begonias was a revelation to me. I am familiar with the best strains of Tuberous Begonias, but I have never seen any that would compare with them in any way. That they can be grown in full exposure to the sun is also news to me, and I intend to have a liberal sized bed of them in the Department grounds next summer.

**PROF. WM. SMITH**, Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Washington, D. C., says:

Griffin's Begonias are superb! Far surpassing any I ever seen. If, as you claim, they can be grown in full exposure to the sun, their usefulness is indeed very great.

**Golden Fleece.**—Deep rich yellow, strong vigorous plant, fine foliage

**Etoile d'Or.**—Rich yellow center, primrose yellow at edge.

**Ondine.**—Yellowish salmon, reverse of petals salmon pink, extra large flowers and foliage.

**Ida.**—Beautiful clear lemon yellow, extraordinary in vigor of plant magnificent foliage.

**Conchiflora.**—Primrose yellow, suffused with shell pink.

**Mrs. H. C. Frick.**—Pure white, with suggestion of pink on extreme edge of petals.

**Purity.**—Paper white, with fringed petals; very distinct.

**A. Ladenburg.**—Dark crimson scarlet, with enormous bold flowers; one of the best crimsons.

**Jas. G. Blaine.**—Brilliant crimson scarlet, enormous bold flowers, vigorous plant and habit.

**E. M. Bigelow.**—Brilliant velvety dark crimson, similar to the color of Jacqueminot rose; a superb variety of the highest rank.

**Mrs. Robert Pittsinn.**—Long narrow flowers of extraordinary size, often over seven inches; pinkish magenta.

**Erskine Park.**—Rich deep yellow, suffused with orange salmon; a new color in Begonias of remarkable richness, strong bold flowers and plant of splendid habit.

**Schenley Park.**—Pure white round flower of great substance and size, strong vigorous habit, light green velvety foliage.

## DOUBLE BEGONIAS.

**Perle d'Or.**—Canary yellow, extremely double and large.

**Mrs. Newhall.**—Paper white, slightly suffused with primrose yellow.

**Walter W. Law.**—Brilliant scarlet, fine perfect large flowers, good vigorous habit, with handsome foliage.

**Chetolah.**—Salmon pink, monster flower.

**Souv. de la Malmaison.**—Extremely double; color, a beautiful blush similar to that of the Malmaison Rose.

**Margaret Thompson.**—Deep rose pink, splashed with salmon, large and perfect flower.

**Lallah Rookh.**—Rich rosy salmon, fine large flower.

## Some Opinions of Griffin's Begonias.

**MR. WM. DOOGE**, Superintendent of the Public Gardens, Boston, Mass., writes:

I have examined the flowers of Griffin's new strain of Tuberous Begonias with great interest and pleasure, and have no hesitation in saying that they greatly surpass all others in size, form, texture and coloring. I have experimented with Tuberous Begonias in the Gardens, and am convinced they can be successfully used as bedding plants under ordinary conditions.

**MR. WM. FALCONER**, the well-known horticultural writer and Superintendent of Mr. Chas. A. Danas' famous place, "Dorotis," writes:

GLEN COVE, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR:—I wish you had been with me at Westbury this afternoon, where I went to see Mr. Griffin's Tuberous Begonias. They are grand. In fact, I never before saw the like of them. Just think of it! Twenty thousand of them all planted out in the open ground, a solid mass handsome foliage and a sea of glistening, waxy blossoms! The single flowers ranged from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 inches across, some of them actually measuring 6 inches. The doubles are less in diameter, say from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, but very full and as solidly double as a hollyhock or zinnia, and in color they run from pure white and yellow through a host of shades of amber, pink, scarlet and crimson, many of them being of intense fiery hue.

As garden plants these Begonias are of the utmost importance, not only for their utility in a floral way but also for their adaptability for amateurs' use who have no green house. Here thousands upon thousands in superb growth and bloom are growing in the open sunshine surpassing any geranium in effect, for they never get unwieldy in proportions, and sun or rain have no deleterious effect upon their leaves or flowers; and in places partly shaded with trees, where geraniums would get sprawly and blossom indifferently, the Begonias—for there are beds filled with thousands of them in just such a place—are as full and compact in body, and as floriferous and glistening in bloom as they are in the open, sunny places.

They have none of the coarseness or commonness in appearance peculiar to many of our bedding plants. Besides, from the time they begin to

# SOME OPINIONS OF GRIFFIN'S BEGONIAS CONTINUED.

bloom in early summer till a sharp frost nips them in the fall, they are not only continuously in bloom, but improving all the time. What makes them so pre-eminently useful for amateurs is this: They are tuberous-rooted, and these roots are lifted in the fall and kept dry over winter, as one would keep a potato, and as easily, and planted out the next spring for another summer's glory, and they are bigger and stronger the second year than the first. No green-house, hot-bed or frame is needed for their cultiva-

tion. They are everybody's plant, any one who can grow a gladiolus, a canna or a dahlia can just as well grow this strain of Tuberous Begonias, in fact, better, for these Begonias are easier to handle. You should make an effort to see them.

Very sincerely yours,

WM. FALCONER.

## Partial List of Buyers of Griffin's Begonias.

It may be thought that I exaggerate the beauty of Griffin's Tuberous Begonias, but as a matter of fact, no description, painting or engraving, can give any conception of their exquisite loveliness. Eleven thousand of them were sold at retail by me within two months by showing the flowers. These buyers include many of the most notable private places and public parks, (see partial list below of the buyers who have ordered from fifty to one thousand tubers,) and were it possible to show the flowers to all who receive this circular, the stock of tubers would be exhausted within a week.

Public Gardens, Boston, Mass.  
American Yacht Club, Rye, N. Y.  
Mr. John R. Hegeman, President Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., N. Y.  
Mr. Walter W. Law, Yonkers, N. Y.  
Mr. S. C. Pulman, 13 White street, New York.  
Mr. W. D. Sloane, Lenox, Mass.  
Mr. Geo. H. Morgan, Lenox, Mass.  
Mr. Geo. W. Guthrie, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.  
Botanic Garden, Washington, D. C.  
Mr. E. S. Fraim, Lancaster, Pa.  
Mr. G. B. Long, Lancaster, Pa.  
Mr. Joseph Fritchey, Lancaster, Pa.  
Mr. James Rose, Lancaster, Pa.  
Mr. George W. Childs, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Mr. Chas. J. Clarke, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Highland Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Allegheny Park, Allegheny, Pa.  
Central Park, New York.  
Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Newport, R. I.  
Mr. Louis Lorrillard, Newport, R. I.  
Mr. J. J. Van Alen, Newport, R. I.  
Mr. Thos. Galvin, Newport, R. I.  
Mr. John Walker, Allegheny, Pa.  
Mr. Durbin Horne, Allegheny, Pa.  
Mr. H. C. Frick, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Mr. A. B. Wigley, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Mr. Florence O'Neil, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Mr. Johns McCleave, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Hon. Gardner G. Hubbard, Washington, D. C.  
Mr. C. DeLacy Evans, Baltimore, Md.  
Mr. W. C. Lily, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Mr. Thos. A. Mellon, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
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